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THE PIONEER HOME FURNISHERS
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MANY SERBIANS ARE RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES

Refugees Who Fled Before Advance of Central Powers Last Fall Coming Back to Look After Property.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Nish, Serbia, April 26.—Great numbers of Serbians who fled before the advancing armies of the central powers last fall and winter are returning to their former homes.

Most of the returning fugitives come from districts along the Montenegrin and Albanian frontiers, over which they found it impossible to accompany the retreating army, and most of them also are of the urban class, as the rural Serbian population for the most part remained at home.

Several caravans of the returning Serbs pass northward every day, largely destined for Belgrade, and they seem cheerful enough at the prospect of getting back to their old homes. Owing to the lack of railroads, they are obliged to travel in freight cars, but with the warmer weather the discomfort of this is mitigated. So far comparatively few young men have returned. The armies of occupation are going what they can to assist in the reconstruction.

Farms Badly Neglected.
The Serbian farms, which have been badly neglected since the outbreak of the war, are now being cultivated. The Germans and Austro-Hungarians have brought numbers of German and Hungarian soldiers and soldiers are everywhere at work plowing and sowing. Notwithstanding their efforts much land remains fallow. Some of this has been so long uncultivated that a vigorous stand of scrub oak has conquered it.

The Serbian women are doing their part in agricultural work. The military commanders have effected a redistribution of the country's livestock by regulations in those parts not affected by the war, and most of the households again have a cow, some pigs and chickens. Milk and eggs can be bought everywhere. At Nish milk costs about ten cents a liter and eggs eighteen cents a dozen. Meat is scarce but bread may be obtained in any quantity and without great cost. The women and children look well-fed, but most of them are poorly dressed.

Women Are Glad.
Several women with whom the Associated Press correspondent talked said that they were glad the war had passed beyond Serbia's borders. They wanted to know when their men would return. None had any news of them. It was immaterial to them, they said, who governed Serbia in the future; provided there was no more war. One young woman in city dress, however, held different views and expressed them in fairly good French. A year ago Serbia was in the clutches of a terrible epidemic of typhus, typhoid fever and other diseases. These, it is asserted, have been completely wiped out. The occupation troops compel the population to obey the sanitary rules established by the military authorities, with the result that Serbian villages have never been so clean. The mud of decades has been carted away, and the streets have been covered with gravel and crushed rock. Sanitation in the home is effected through thorough inspection.

City government has already been established in the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian spheres in Serbia and the Bulgarian territory in Macedonia, but the districts held by the Germans are still under military rule, because it is said, no permanent occupation of the district is contemplated. Railway traffic and postal service are in the hands of the military authorities, but the Serbian population is permitted to use them. Schools and churches have been reopened in many parts of the country.

FRENCH DRIVEN FROM TRENCHES; GERMANS UNABLE TO OCCUPY THEM

Terrific Artillery Fire Is Concentrated by Crown Prince in Vicinity of Hill No. 304; Defenders Get to Cover.

CONDITIONS QUIET ON EASTERN FRONT

Constantinople Reports Mohammedan Uprising in Sudan With British Forces Retreating.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

The Germans have resumed the offensive in the Verdun region. Paris reports a bombardment of unprecedented violence in the vicinity of Hill No. 204, northwest of the fortress, by reason of which the French were forced to evacuate some of their trenches on the northern slope of the hill. The Germans, however, were unable to advance because of the French barrier of fire and were checked in attacks to the west and northwest of the hill.

Berlin's account of the fighting northwest of Verdun describes it as proceeding successfully for the Germans. According to German headquarters, the French met with something like an aerial disaster when a large number of their captive balloons broke loose on the northern slope of the hill, and were captured by the Germans.

Conditions are comparatively quiet on the eastern front, the only operation of note being reported by Vienna in the driving of the Russians from a wood to the southwest of Ozyk. Activity also seems to have slackened on the Austro-Italian front. The chief happening, according to the Vienna war office, was the explosion of the Italians from salient trenches near Luserna.

Constantinople has received reports of an uprising in the Sudan, where the Imam of Darfour, with troops and 8,000 camels, is said to be marching against the British in the northern Sudan who are in retreat toward the Nile.

A successful Italian air raid on Durazzo, in Albania, is reported from Rome, and Vienna announces a similar attack by Austrian airmen on Avona which is held by the Italians. Austrian aeroplanes also have conducted a destructive attack on Brindisi, the machines on their return trip standing fire from the Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo, and counter-attacking with machine gun fire on the crew of the warship which crowded on deck.

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STANDPAT MEN WIN ARIZONA CONVENTION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

Tucson, Ariz., May 6.—Six delegates and six alternates to the republican convention in Chicago were selected at the meeting of the Arizona republican convention in Tucson today. The delegates to the national meeting is composed entirely of regular old line republicans. Every effort of the Ralph H. Cameron cohort to organize the convention was defeated, and when finally the anti-Cameron delegates forced a test of strength they carried their measure by thirty-two votes. Delegates will attend the Chicago meeting unimpaired. No national committee was recommended, this being left to the delegates following the selection of the republican candidate for president. Resolutions were adopted condemning the national administration's foreign policy, calling for adequate preparations of naval and land forces favoring the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and attacking Governor George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, for his reckless disregard of the laws of the state.

Resolutions adopted declare for "universal and obligatory military training and service, wholly under the jurisdiction of the federal government"; protective tariff founded on scientific research; withdrawal of troops; the Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment; and condemn the war tax urging a return to "republican methods"; and "deplore the capacity of the politician in power" who have sacrificed the welfare of the country for the purpose of giving recognition to "deserving democrats."

An effort to launch a boom in the convention for Dr. Percival Lowell, of Lowell observatory, at Flagstaff, for United States senator, was stopped by points of order, the endorsement of candidates having been deferred until the adjourned meeting at Prescott, July 6. A rumored effort to have the convention endorse Roosevelt did not materialize. From the selection of the presiding officer, the convention was wholly in the hands of the old line republicans.

Cowboys 'Mounted' on Flyers.
East Las Vegas, N. M., May 6.—It is stated here that Senator B. F. Packer is using Ford machines for riding the fences on his big ranch near Lamy. Cowboys, "mounted" on autos, will be a strange sight to some of the old-time ranchmen.

Forty-inch silk for 98 cents. Economist, Monday.

UNITED STATES NOT TO BE MADE DUMPING GROUND

President of Paris Chamber of Commerce Declares French Goods Will Not Be Sold Cheap After War Is Over.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Paris, April 28.—The United States need not fear being used by France as a dumping ground for products to be sold at a sacrifice after the war? is the opinion of Monsieur David-Mennet, president of the chamber of commerce of Paris, and an important man in the French cotton industry.

"French goods," Monsieur David-Mennet observes, "are generally so well made that they must be sold dear. If you have seen French mechanics or artisans at work you have noticed that it is as natural to them to give to their product the precision and tasty finish that characterize our productions as it is for them to go through any of the details of daily life that have become second nature to them. You may have noticed that even the clerks in shape take infinite pains in doing up the most trifling piece of work; they may have tried your patience, but to them it is only natural to hold on to the package until it responds to a critical idea of what is presentable. It is the same with all workmen in France; articles don't leave their hands until they can take pride in them. We find it necessary to make things cheap, we are obliged to import the labor to do it. Such products were never specialized in any branch and what we made with imported labor was never, so far as I know, exported at a loss before the war. I have no reason to believe that it will be done after the war; we shall no doubt have exhausted our stocks and have to begin practically anew in such branches of manufacture."

Time Needed for Restoration.
"For the moment the great manufacturing district of the north is eliminated; every machine that was worth moving has disappeared from the factories and must be replaced after the war is declared. The new installations will require considerable time and in the meantime the industries of the interior will no more than suffice for home needs.

"France will also be exposed to dumping since our customs tariff is specific instead of an ad valorem. It will require a new law as with you to raise a barrier against it. For us it will not be so important, perhaps, because other measures will prevent commercial encroachments after the war by our adversaries. For America, however, the proposed protection legislation is excellent, and it will not be material to France because, as I have already said, France has no trash to dump anywhere. I will qualify that statement to this extent—in our special industries, such as hats and other articles of fashion, articles often change suddenly and stocks of goods out of style remain on hand. These are often sold at reduced prices, but I doubt if they are ever offered at less than the cost of the manufacture."

A certain misapprehension has prevailed as to how the Germans are able to compete with home products in foreign countries. It was not because they could produce cheaper. A great deal of the German specialties are nearly twice as dear to me in Germany as in England, yet they exported them and competed in prices. This was possible because the profit on goods sold at home was sufficient to enable the sacrifice of surplus production abroad. This custom of German manufacturers followed for years before the war may properly be called an established continental system of "dumping"; after the war, if they have products to throw upon foreign markets, it will be no chance whatever in their system. I do not think, however, that they will have such an accumulation of products of this class as is apprehended. Their industries are largely centered on the manufacture of munitions of war. As for the others, they obtain raw materials with difficulty and must now find considerable difficulty in keeping their forces of workmen up to the point where their production can more than satisfy the home demand.

German Intelligence Department.
"The Germans have always had the advantage of a superior intelligence department, operating in every country in the world through its emigrated workmen and office employees. Wages will probably be higher after the war," M. David-Mennet thinks, "and there will be a consequent increase in the cost of manufactured goods, but I don't think the advance will apply to raw materials, for the reason that fixed charges and general expenses apply to them in so much slighter measure than to manufactured goods."

The cotton industry, in which M. David-Mennet is particularly interested, he says has recovered very well from the effect of the first conditions of the war, excepting in the case of the few spinning mills established in the invaded regions. Commerce in luxuries has also made great gains, he says, but not so much as commerce in products of current consumption which, in spite of the war, partly because of it, is about normal.

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CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF LUSITANIA TRAGEDY
(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
London, May 6 (2 p. m.)—The anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania was commemorated by a procession from Westminster to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held. A large model of the Lusitania figured prominently with a banner inscribed: "Remember the Lusitania, seventh of May, 1915. May that crime be forgiven in heaven, but not forgotten on earth."

Several survivors of the disaster were on hand with delegations of the Red Cross, wounded sailors and Canadian nurses, and representatives of the charitable allies, wearing national costumes.

Considering Successor to McFarland.
Silver City, N. M., May 6.—The board of education is now considering a number of applications for city school superintendent to succeed Walter B. McFarland, who held the position for the last ten years, but who was not re-elected for next year. The teaching staff for next year has also been chosen and embraces some of the best known teachers in Grant county. The public schools of this city have reached a high standard of efficiency and a first class educator will be selected to direct them during the next school year. The plans of Mr. McFarland for the future have not been announced. He is one of the prominent educators of New Mexico.

Our 40-inch silks at \$1.19 a yard are real values. Economist.

Conditional Pardon Granted.
Santa Fe, May 6.—Governor McDonald today granted a conditional pardon and restored to citizenship Alberto Barrio, who had been sentenced from Dona Ana county for two to two and a half years for seduction. The conditions of the pardon demand that Barrio refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors, secure honorable employment, conduct himself properly and report regularly to the superintendent of the penitentiary.

The Careful Man knows that if he Banks his money he will have a Happy Old Age



Why don't you start a Bank Account?

YOU SEE THIS PICTURE? THIS IS NO FANCY, IT'S A FACT. YOU CAN'T GROW A TREE WITHOUT A ROOT; YOU CAN'T BUILD A HOUSE WITHOUT A FOUNDATION; YOU CAN'T BUILD A FORTUNE WITHOUT PUTTING MONEY INTO THE BANK TO GROW. AND IT IS MIGHTY COMFORTABLE TO HAVE A FORTUNE WHEN YOU ARE OLD. START ONE NOW. BANK SOME OF YOUR EARNINGS. BANK WITH US. WE PAY FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.

FIRST SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Albuquerque, N.M.

A silk and dress goods sale that will outshine them all as a money-saving event, at Economist Monday.

THE EXCHANGE
BARGAINS—Gas and coal range, kitchen cabinet, phonograph, dressers, dining table and chairs, washer and wringer, Verano-Martin beds and new mattresses, china closets, refrigerator, bread mixer, girls' bicycles, sewing machines cheap or will rent. SECOND HAND GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Bicycle Headquarters. Phone 1111. 120 West Gold.

Willard
Boosting the Average
Your starting and lighting system will perform better if your storage battery is in good condition. Our service is worth investigating. McCLOSKEY AUTO CO. 408 West Copper.

The First National Bank

At Albuquerque, in the State of New Mexico, at the Close of Business on May 1st, 1916.

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts (except those shown in bi.)	\$1,194,768.65
U. S. bonds pledged to secure circulation (par value)	150,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	50,000.00
U. S. bonds	200,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	300,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	12,000.00
Less amount unpaid	6,000.00
Value of banking house (if unincumbered)	42,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house	6,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	92,365.71
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	85,066.92
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	32,942.54
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10 or 11)	115,009.16
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	100,838.39
Outside checks and other cash items	19,452.29
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	293.46
Notes of other national banks	385.82
Federal Reserve notes	12,220.00
Coin and certificates	820.00
Legal-tender notes	56,459.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	50.00
Total	\$1,805,370.43

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$150,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	\$1,502.90
Less current expenses interest, and taxes paid	26,206.36
Crediting notes outstanding	6,237.54
Net amount due to approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	150,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers (other than included in 23 or 30)	6,645.76
Individual deposits subject to check	123,609.35
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	620,432.15
Certified checks	73,530.11
Cashier's checks outstanding	385.04
United States deposits	2,238.41
Total demand deposits, items 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40	50,000.00
Certificates of deposit	736,590.71
Redeemable with Federal Reserve Bank	367,650.58
Notes and bills rediscounted elsewhere than at Federal Reserve Bank	97,571.49
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	50,000.00
Cash letters or Credit or Travelers' Checks outstanding	45,000.00
Total	\$1,805,370.43

State of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo—
I, R. M. Merritt, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct—Attest:
R. M. MERRITT, Cashier.
W. H. SPRINGER, O. N. MARRON, J. KORBEN, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1916.
ROBERT T. SEWELL, Notary Public.
My commission expires February 1, 1917.

State of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo—
I, F. R. Harris, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct—Attest:
F. R. HARRIS, Cashier.
A. B. McMILLAN, J. S. RAYMOND, G. S. ROGERS, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1916.
ADELA C. HOLMQUIST, Notary Public.
My commission expires December 27, 1917.

Keep Beautiful We have the Requisites



Be "THE WOMAN BEAUTIFUL." You can have luxuriant glossy hair; pearly teeth, smooth hands, and a soft, clear healthy skin if you will use our hair tonics and beautifiers. They are free from harmful ingredients.

Remember, it is easier to keep your hair than to restore it when it falls; it is easier to keep your beauty and complexion than to overcome sallowness and wrinkles.

Begin today. Use OUR Beautifiers.

Otwell Drug Company

222 W. Central Ave., Albuquerque

"THE STORE WHERE COURTESY ABIDES"